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Fats and Oils Situation

Economics, Statistics,
and Cooperatives Service

U.S. Department of
Agriculture

Approved by the
World Food and
Agricultural Outlook
and Situation Board

FOS-299

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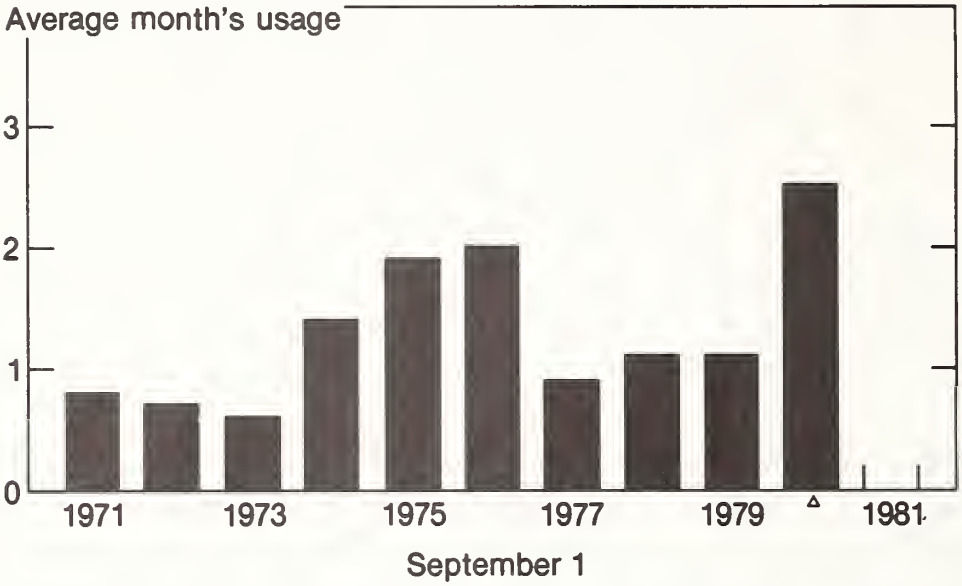
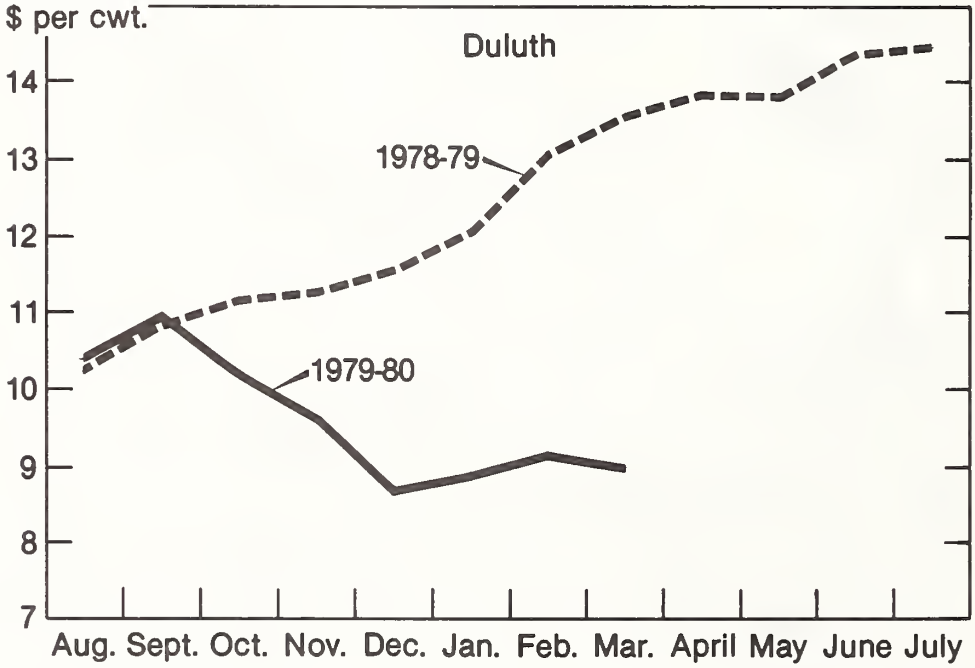
U.S. Soybean Carryover*



*Expressed in terms of average month's use of preceding marketing year.
△Forecast.

U.S. Sunflowers Cash Price
(No. 1 Oil Type)



USDA Neg. ESCS 224-80 (3)

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SUMMARY

Despite a record crush and export movement, U.S. soybean prices have dropped sharply this season, due largely to the heavy oilseed supply relative to demand. Record-high world supplies of oilseeds, expanding soybean output in South America, suspension of soybean and product sales to the USSR, and increased costs of carrying stocks have all impacted on soybean prices.

High interest rates and tight credit have caused many farmers to sell soybeans to obtain cash for planting crops this spring. Prices received by farmers have fallen from around $7 per bushel last August to under $6 in April, more than $1 below April 1979. Prices probably will continue near $6 this spring and summer, averaging sharply below the May-August 1979 level of $7.20.

Lower prices for soybeans relative to cotton and feed grains have prompted soybean producers to reduce 1980 plantings, but by less than 1 percent. In early April, U.S. farmers reported plans to seed 71.3 million acres of soybeans this spring compared with 71.6 million planted in 1979. Given the uncertainties about actual plantings and yields this early in the season, a crop range of 1.9 to 2.2 billion bushels has been projected, compared with 1979 output of 2.3 billion bushels. But with increased soybean carryover projected for next fall, 1980/81 supplies probably will reach a new high.

For the current marketing year, U.S. soybean supplies total a record-high 2.44 billion bushels, 20 percent more than in 1978/79. With total use expanding 8 to 9 percent, the projected September 1, 1980, carryover is 425 million bushels, compared with 174 million last year. While this carryover will be record large, it still only equals about a 2½-month average requirement. For all of 1979/80 soybean crushings are expected to total 1.1 billion bushels and exports 0.8 billion bushels.

U.S. soybean crushings during September-March totaled 686 million bushels, about 13 percent more than in 1978/79. Strong meal demand along with favorable processing margins early in

The *Fats and Oils Situation* is published in
February, May, July, and October

the season encouraged the record crush; spot margins this spring have collapsed. Soybean exports are also running at a record high. Through mid-April, soybeans inspected for export totaled 584 million bushels, versus 567 million a year earlier.

U.S. soybean stocks on April 1 totaled 1.2 billion bushels, compared with 0.9 billion a year ago. About half were stored on farms. This represents a 46-percent increase in farm stocks.

Acreage of the five major U.S. oilseed crops in 1980 will total about 93 million, compared with 93.7 million planted in 1979. A prospective drop in sunflower acreage will more than offset increased cotton plantings. Peanut, flaxseed, and soybean acreages are expected to be down slightly from the 1979 level. If the growing season is normal, 1980/81 oilseed supplies likely will be record large, boosted by the heavy carryover of soybeans, sunflowers, and cottonseed into the fall.

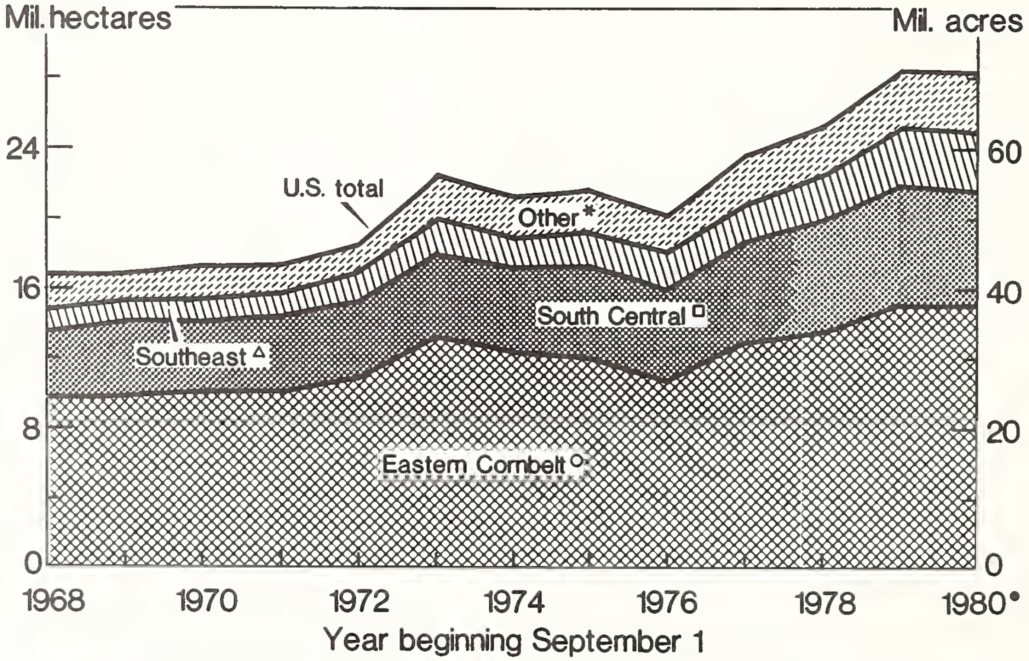
The general price level for U.S. fats and oils has dropped sharply this marketing year, mainly reflecting the heavy supply of oilseeds for processing, increased inventory carrying costs, and sluggish economic conditions. This declining price trend is stimulating domestic use of food fats and oils as well as exports. Soybean oil, the Nation's leading vegetable oil, declined from 30 cents per pound (crude, tanks, Decatur) in September 1979 to 20 cents in late April, about 7 cents below April 1979. The price spreads between soybean oil and the other major oils and fats have narrowed significantly this season.

Food fats and oils prices probably will continue flat at relatively low levels this spring and summer, a sharp contrast to a year ago when food fat prices were trending upward.

Oilseed meal prices also have fallen sharply this marketing year, even though domestic and export demand has been brisk. Soybean meal prices (44-percent protein, Decatur) fell from $189 per ton in September 1979 to $160 in late April, about $30 below April 1979. Some price strengthening may occur as the soybean crushing rate slows this spring and demand for meal continues strong. Nevertheless, prices during May-September likely will average well below the $196-per-ton level of 1979.

This issue of the Fats and Oils Situation also contains a special article entitled "U.S. Food Fat Consumption Gains During the Seventies."

U.S. Soybean Acreage Planted



○ Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota and Ohio.
△ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.
● Based on April prospective plantings.
□ Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee.
∗ Western cornbelt states and all other.

Source: Crop Production, Prospective Plantings, Acreage.

USDA

Neg. ESCS 5921(4)

TABLE 1--OILSEEDS: ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION, 1955-80

YEAR	SOYBEAN 1/				COTTONSEED 2/				FLAXSEED				PEANUTS 1/				SUNFLOWERSEED 3/				TOTAL 5 OIL-SEEDS ACRES PLANTED
	ACREAGE		PRODUCTION		ACREAGE		PRODUCTION		ACREAGE		PRODUCTION		ACREAGE		PRODUCTION		ACREAGE		PRODUCTION		
	PLANTED	HARVESTED	PER ACRE HARVESTED	TOTAL	PLANTED	HARVESTED	PER ACRE HARVESTED	TOTAL	PLANTED	HARVESTED	PER ACRE HARVESTED	TOTAL	PLANTED	HARVESTED	PER ACRE HARVESTED	TOTAL	PLANTED	HARVESTED	PER ACRE HARVESTED	TOTAL	
	1000 ACRES		BUSHELS	MIL. BUSHELS	1000 ACRES		LBS.	1000 TONS	1000 ACRES		BUSHELS	MIL. BUSHELS	1000 ACRES		LBS.	MIL. LBS.	1000 ACRES		LBS.	MIL. LBS.	MIL. ACRES
1955	19674	18620	20.1	373.7	17991	16928	714	6043	5148	4914	8.2	40.4	1882	1669	928	1548	---	---	---	---	44.7
1956	21700	20620	21.8	449.3	17077	15615	693	5407	5786	5473	8.6	47.0	1834	1384	1161	1607	---	---	---	---	46.4
1957	21938	20857	23.2	483.4	14310	13558	680	4609	5481	4793	5.2	25.1	1746	1481	969	1435	---	---	---	---	43.5
1958	25108	23993	24.2	580.2	12379	11849	810	4798	3862	3679	10.2	37.4	1702	1516	1197	1814	---	---	---	---	43.1
1959	23349	22631	23.5	532.9	15833	15117	793	5991	3268	2932	7.2	21.2	1576	1435	1061	1523	---	---	---	---	44.0
1960	24440	23655	23.5	555.1	16080	15309	769	5886	3437	3342	9.1	30.4	1526	1395	1232	1718	---	---	---	---	45.5
1961	27787	27003	25.1	678.6	16588	15634	765	5978	2975	2514	8.8	22.2	1524	1398	1185	1657	---	---	---	---	48.9
1962	28418	27608	24.2	669.2	16293	15569	789	6139	3102	2808	11.5	32.2	1507	1400	1228	1719	---	---	---	---	49.3
1963	29462	28615	24.4	699.2	14843	14212	871	6192	3379	3172	9.8	31.0	1498	1396	1391	1942	---	---	---	---	49.2
1964	31721	30793	22.8	700.9	14836	14055	888	6237	2965	2825	8.6	24.4	1487	1397	1502	2099	---	---	---	---	51.0
1965	35227	34449	24.5	845.6	14152	13613	894	6087	2868	2775	12.8	35.4	1520	1438	1661	2389	---	---	---	---	53.8
1966	37294	36546	25.4	928.5	10349	9553	829	3960	2679	2576	9.1	23.4	1490	1421	1700	2415	---	---	---	---	51.8
1967	40819	39805	24.5	976.4	9450	7997	803	3210	2061	1975	10.1	20.0	1474	1404	1765	2477	---	---	---	---	53.8
1968	42265	41391	26.7	1107.0	10913	10159	913	4640	2177	2092	12.9	27.0	1496	1438	1770	2546	---	---	---	---	56.9
1969	42534	41337	27.4	1133.1	11882	11051	736	4068	2661	2605	13.4	34.9	1512	1456	1742	2535	---	---	---	---	58.6
1970	43082	42249	26.7	1127.1	11945	11155	729	4068	2950	2836	10.4	29.4	1518	1469	2030	2983	---	---	---	---	59.5
1971	43476	42705	27.5	1176.1	12355	11471	739	4240	1627	1545	11.8	18.2	1529	1454	2066	3005	---	---	---	---	59.0
1972	46866	45683	27.8	1270.6	14001	12984	831	5393	1189	1149	12.1	13.9	1533	1486	2203	3274	---	---	---	---	63.6
1973	56549	55667	27.8	1547.5	12480	11970	838	5016	1749	1700	9.7	16.4	1530	1496	2323	3473	---	---	---	---	72.3
1974	52479	51341	23.7	1216.3	13679	12547	719	4510	1742	1659	8.5	14.1	1520	1472	2491	3667	---	---	---	---	69.4
1975	54550	53579	28.9	1547.4	9493	8796	732	3218	1621	1511	10.3	15.6	1532	1504	2565	3857	787	709	1109	786	68.0
1976	50226	49358	26.1	1287.6	11656	10914	760	4122	1076	985	7.9	7.8	1549	1522	2465	3750	834	810	1058	857	65.3
1977	58760	57612	30.6	1761.8	13694	13275	755	5521	1410	1314	11.4	15.1	1545	1516	2457	3726	2321	2205	1252	2760	77.7
1978	64383	63343	29.5	1870.2	13360	12370	690	4269	865	835	12.5	10.4	1544	1512	2639	3988	2840	2798	1377	3853	83.0
1979 4/	71586	70530	32.2	2267.6	14006	12967	894	5796	1067	1018	0.0	13.5	1550	1525	2611	3976	5555	5410	1350	7306	93.8
1980 5/	71292				14843				1024				1543				4450				93.2

1/ SOYBEANS AND PEANUTS PLANTED ACREAGE GROWN ALONE FOR ALL PURPOSES. 2/ COTTON ACREAGE AND COTTONSEED PRODUCTION.
3/ FOUR STATES (MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, AND TEXAS). 4/ PRELIMINARY. 5/ APRIL 1 PLANTING INTENTIONS.

TABLE 2.--SOYBEANS: ACREAGE PLANTED, HARVESTED, AND PRODUCTION, 1977-80

STATE AND AREA	ACREAGE PLANTED 1977	1978	1979 1/	1980 2/	ACREAGE HARVESTED 1977	1978 1/	1979 2/	1980	PRODUCTION 1977	1978 1/	1979 2/	1980
	---1,000 ACRES---								---MILLION BUSHELS---			
NORTH CAROLINA	1,450	1,750	2,000	1,950	1,320	1,680	1,850		29.0	41.2	44.4	
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,350	1,510	1,700	1,620	1,300	1,470	1,660		26.7	32.3	38.2	
GEORGIA	1,250	1,750	2,150	2,300	1,090	1,680	2,050		21.8	29.4	53.3	
ALABAMA	1,650	2,000	2,300	2,400	1,600	1,950	2,250		33.6	41.0	54.0	
TOTAL SOUTHEAST	5,700	7,010	8,150	8,270	5,310	6,780	7,810		111.1	143.9	189.9	
KENTUCKY	1,350	1,450	1,720	1,700	1,320	1,410	1,600		40.9	42.3	51.2	
TENNESSEE	2,320	2,530	2,700	2,650	2,220	2,420	2,600		52.2	56.9	65.0	
MISSISSIPPI	3,750	3,900	4,200	4,100	3,650	3,800	4,125		78.5	81.7	99.0	
ARKANSAS	4,650	4,750	5,200	5,000	4,600	4,700	5,150		105.8	115.2	133.9	
LOUISIANA	2,750	2,900	3,250	3,400	2,680	2,840	3,200		63.0	71.0	86.4	
TOTAL SOUTH CENTRAL	14,820	15,530	17,070	16,850	14,470	15,170	16,675		340.4	337.1	435.5	
OHIO	3,400	3,780	4,050	3,900	3,380	3,750	4,020		120.0	125.6	148.7	
INDIANA	3,930	4,200	4,500	4,400	3,900	4,180	4,400		144.3	144.2	158.4	
ILLINOIS	8,900	9,250	9,800	9,500	8,850	9,190	9,700		336.3	307.9	368.6	
IOWA	7,100	7,600	8,200	8,400	7,080	7,550	8,150		251.3	290.7	309.7	
MISSOURI	4,730	5,600	6,000	5,900	4,650	5,540	5,930		148.8	157.9	183.8	
MINNESOTA	3,800	4,100	5,300	5,150	3,770	4,060	5,260		133.8	146.2	173.6	
TOTAL EASTERN CORN BELT	31,860	34,530	37,850	37,250	31,630	34,270	37,460		1,134.5	1,172.5	1,342.8	
NORTH DAKOTA	180	175	210	240	175	173	205		3.5	4.8	5.1	
SOUTH DAKOTA	320	400	650	800	315	390	590		9.6	11.9	17.1	
NEBRASKA	1,150	1,270	1,630	1,850	1,130	1,250	1,600		40.7	42.5	56.0	
KANSAS	1,020	1,520	1,580	1,680	990	1,490	1,540		28.2	26.8	41.6	
TOTAL WESTERN CORN BELT	2,670	3,365	4,070	4,570	2,610	3,303	3,935		82.0	86.0	119.8	
ALL OTHERS 3/	3,710	3,948	4,446	4,352	3,592	3,820	4,369		93.8	130.7	125.3	
UNITED STATES	58,760	64,383	71,586	71,292	57,612	63,343	70,249		1,761.8	1,870.2	2,213.3	

1/ PRELIMINARY
2/ APRIL 1 INDICATIONS.
3/ NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINA, FLORIDA, OKLAHOMA, AND TEXAS.

TABLE 3 --SOYBEANS: SUPPLY, DISAPPEARANCE,ACREAGE AND PRICE, 1971-80

ITEM	YEAR BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 1/	1979 2/	1980 2/
	SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE (MILLION BUSHELS)									
SUPPLY:										
STOCKS, SEPTEMBER 1	98.8	72.0	59.6	170.8	185.2	244.9	102.9	161.0	174	
IMPORTS	---	---	3/	3/	3/	---	---	---	---	
PRODUCTION	1176.1	1270.6	1547.5	1216.3	1547.4	1287.6	1761.8	1870.2	2,268	
TOTAL SUPPLY	1274.9	1342.6	1607.2	1387.0	1732.5	1532.5	1864.7	2031.2	2,442	
DISAPPEARANCE:										
CRUSHINGS	720.5	721.8	821.3	701.3	865.1	790.2	926.7	1017.8	1.100	
EXPORTS	416.8	479.4	539.1	420.7	555.1	564.1	700.5	753 .0	820	
SEED	51.0	60.8	56.1	57.2	53.5	62.0	69.0	76.0	80	
FEED	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	----	0	
RESIDUAL	13.5	19.8	18.7	21.7	12.7	13.3	7.5	10.0	17	
TOTAL DISAPPEARANCE	1202.9	1282.9	1436.4	1201.9	1487.6	1429.6	1703.6	1856.8	2,017	
STOCKS, AUGUST 31	72.0	59.6	170.8	185.2	244.9	102.9	161.0	174.4	425	
	ACREAGE AND YIELD (MILLION ACRES)									
ACREAGE PLANTED	43.5	46.9	56.5	52.5	54.5	50.2	58.8	64.0	71.6	71.3 5/
ACREAGE HARVESTED FOR BEANS	42.7	45.7	55.7	51.3	53.6	49.4	57.6	63.3	70.5	
PERCENT HARVESTED (%)	98.2	97.5	98.4	97.8	98.2	98.3	98.0	98.4	98.5	
	(BUSHELS)									
YIELD PER ACRE HARVESTED	27.5	27.8	27.8	23.7	28.9	26.1	30.6	29.5	32.2	
	PRICE (DOLLARS)									
PRICE PER BUSHEL:										
SUPPORT (U.S. FARM BASIS) 4/	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	0.0	2.50	4/	4.50	4.50	4.50
RECEIVED BY FARMERS	3.03	4.37	5.68	6.64	4.92	6.81	5.88	6.66	6.00-6.25	
NO.1 YELLOW, DECATUR	3.24	6.21	6.12	6.32	5.26	7.33	6.14	7.11		
NO.1 YELLOW, CHICAGO	3.29	6.27	6.12	6.33	5.25	7.36	6.11	7.09		

1/ PRELIMINARY. 2/ FORECAST. 3/ LESS THAN 500 THOUSAND BUSHELS.
4/ NO SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR 1975 CROP SOYBEANS.
5/ April 1 planting intentions.

FATS AND OILS SITUATION

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Soybean Acreage Intentions Off Slightly

Planted acreage of the five major U.S. oilseed crops in 1980 will total about 93 million, compared with 93.7 million acres last year, according to the April *Prospective Plantings* report.

Soybeans growers indicated they intend to plant 71.3 million acres, down less than 1 percent from 1979. Prices received for soybeans have declined relative to prices for feed grains, wheat, and cotton. The breakeven soybean/corn price ratio is generally considered to be 2.5 to 1, and for soybean/cotton, 10 to 1. However, breakeven ratios vary from farm to farm, and with prices, yields, and costs.

For soybeans and corn—crops which can be substituted for one another in many areas—the cash price ratio in late April, at 2.2 to 1, clearly favored corn. The new crop price ratio (November 1980 soybean futures versus December corn) in late April was also 2.2 to 1. In April 1979 the price ratio was about 3 to 1 and soybean plantings increased sharply.

Prospective *cotton* acreage, at 14.8 million, is up from the 14.0 million last year. Strong export demand in 1979/80 and relatively favorable prices to growers are the principal reasons for the planned expansion.

The soybean/cotton price ratio in late April was 7 to 1, reflecting recent sharp increases in cotton prices and a weakened soybean price. Futures prices also favor cotton over soybeans, although by not such a wide margin.

Sunflowers have been an attractive cash crop in the Red River Valley where yields are relatively favorable. Expanding crushing facilities in the Tri-State area along with rising export demand have helped boost the status of sunflowers as an oilseed crop in the United States. Sunflower planting intentions in the four survey States (North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Texas) indicated that 4½ million acres will be seeded in 1980, about 20 percent less than last year's record. A doubling in sunflower output in 1979 that is greatly in excess of the 1979/80 market potential has led to increased stocks and lower farm prices.

Flaxseed intentions for 1980 reveal a prospective cut to 1.0 million acres, some 4 percent below last year. Declining demand for flaxseed and products, along with increased competition for land from wheat have contributed to reduced acreage in recent years.

Peanut growers intend to plant 1.5 million acres, not much change from 1979. Peanuts are under acreage controls and the national allotment has been held at the legal minimum of 1.6 million acres each year since 1956.

SOYBEANS

Supply Exceeds Prospective Use

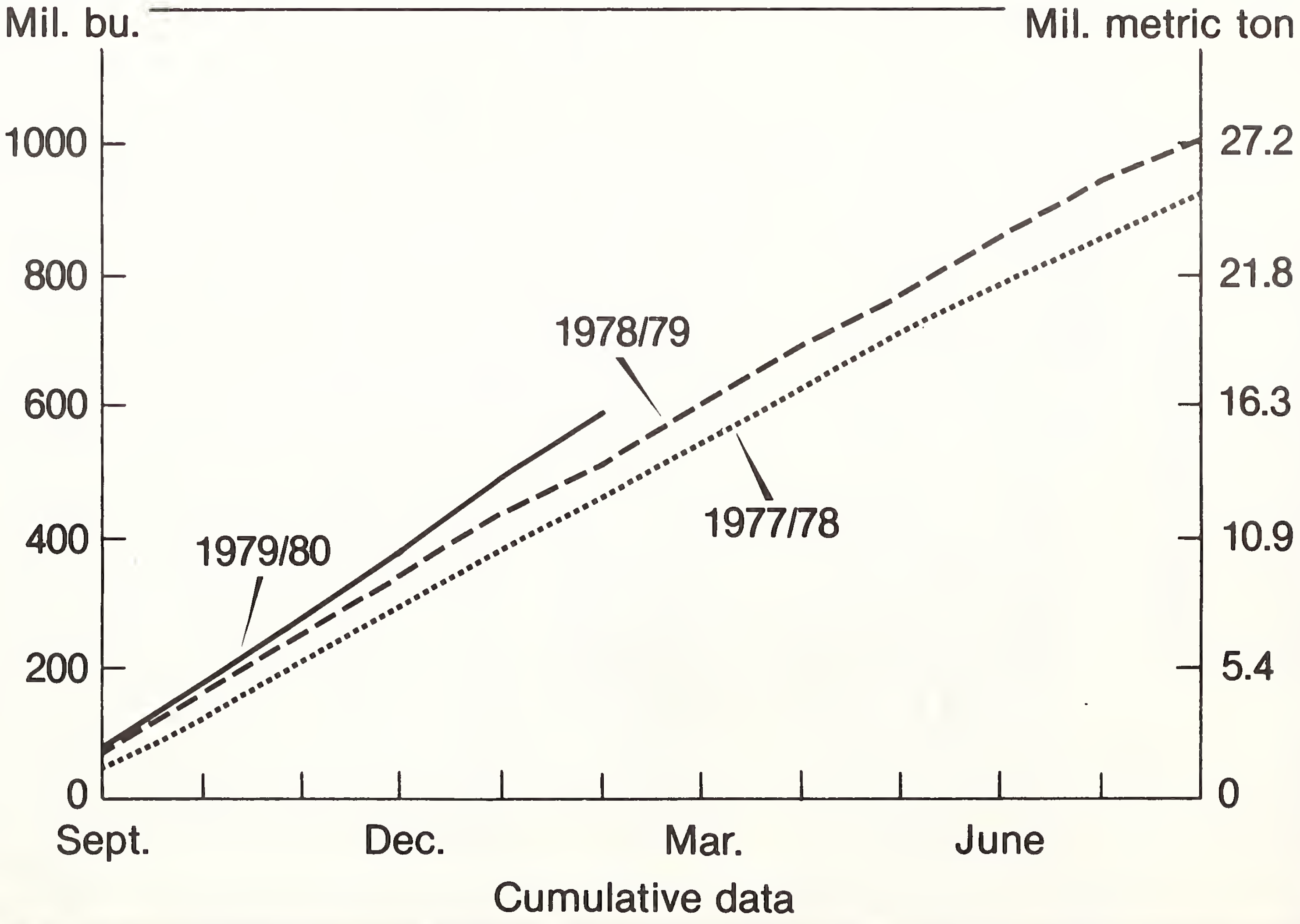
Soybean supplies this marketing year, at a record 2.44 billion bushels, are up 20 percent. With total use expanding 8 to 9 percent, the projected September 1, 1980, carryover is 425 million bushels, compared with 174 million last year. While this carryover will be record large, it still only equals about a 2½-month average requirement.

Total soybean stocks on April 1 were 1.2 billion bushels, compared with 0.9 billion bushels a year ago. About one-half of the beans were stored on farms. This represents a 46-percent increase in farm stocks. To achieve our carryover estimate of 425 million bushels next September, about 0.8 billion bushels will be crushed, exported or used as planting seed during April-August 1980.

The 1979/80 soybean crush is estimated at around 1.1 billion bushels, compared with 1.0 billion processed last season. The crush during September-March totaled 686 million bushels, about 13 percent more than in 1978/79. Very favorable processing margins early in the season along with strong meal demand encouraged the record-high crush.

Spot soybean processing margins averaged 78 cents per bushel during September-December 1979 (38 cents above 1978), then dropped to 43 cents in January, 25 cents in February, and only 16 cents in March. This collapse resulted from the sharp decline in oil and meal prices relative to soybeans. Many processors "locked in" profitable crushing

Monthly U.S. Soybean Crushings



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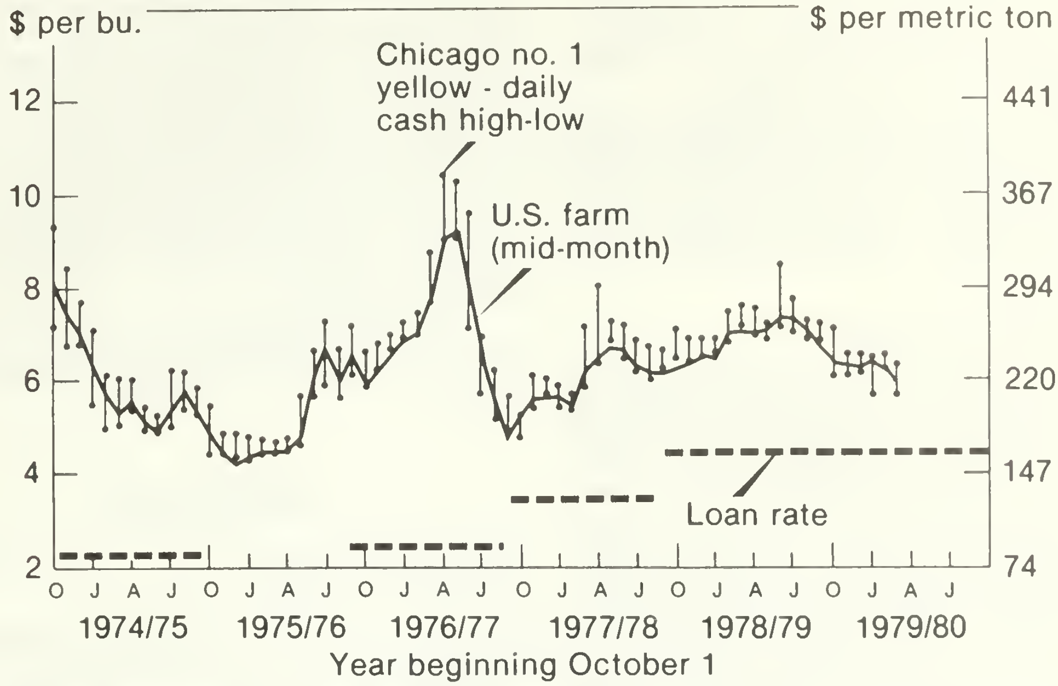
Neg. ESCS 17-80 (3)

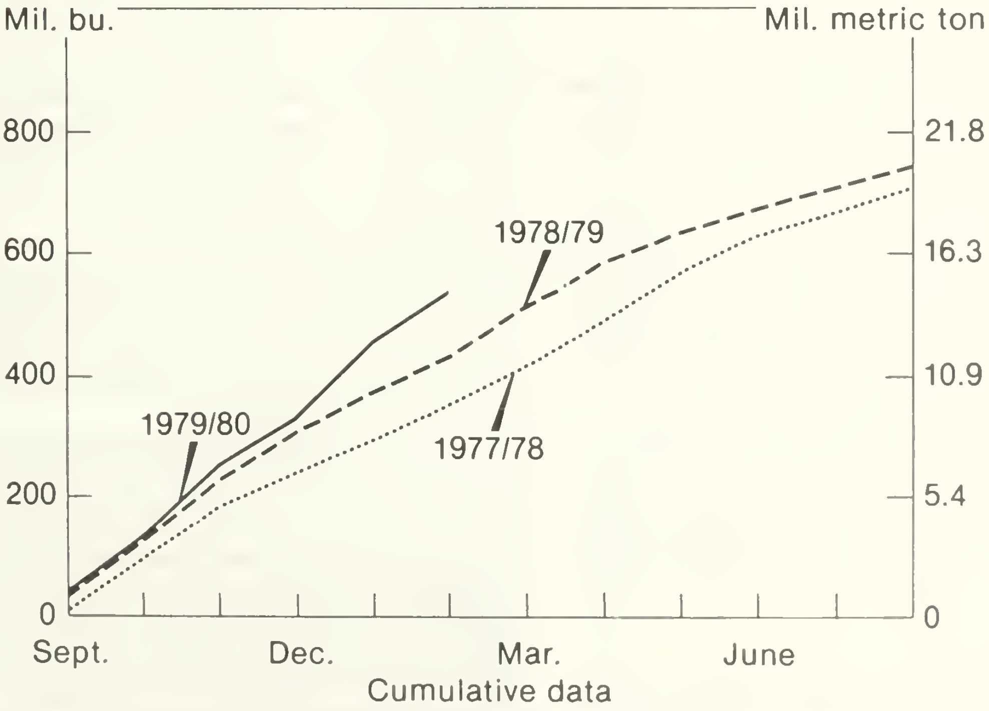
U.S. Soybean Prices



USDA

Neg. ESCS 2511-80 (3)

Monthly U.S. Soybean Exports



USDA

Neg. ESCS 18-80 (3)

margins last fall with short product-long soybean futures positions, so current small margins do not reflect their economic situation. This partly explains why crushing continues at a record rate. Processing margins probably will remain at relatively low levels this spring and summer encouraging a slowdown in crushings.

A few years ago a soybean crushing margin of 30 to 40 cents per bushel was considered favorable. This is no longer the case with increased costs due to inflation, higher labor and machinery costs, as well as increases in processing materials such as hexane solvent.

Hexane Solvent Supply Short

Oilseed processors use hexane solvent in the extraction of vegetable oils and this chemical has been in relatively short supply in spite of rising prices. Processing capacity for soybeans has been increasing in recent years, while the production of hexane has remained fairly stable.

Hexane production capacity has not increased because petroleum refiners find it more profitable to make other products from crude petroleum oil. One industry source indicates that a margin of 15 to 20 cents above wholesale gasoline prices is needed to continue making hexane at a profitable level because of the special equipment needed to produce and transport it. Current quotes for hexane at Houston are about $1.12 per gallon, up sharply from year-earlier levels.

Export of Beans Up

U.S. soybean exports are forecast at around 0.8 billion bushels, a new high and nearly a tenth above 1978-79. Lower prices combined with further growth in meal and oil demand overseas will provide the impetus. The strengthening dollar versus some foreign currencies partially offsets the decline in U.S. farm prices. The major markets for soybeans and meal are West Europe, East Europe, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Mexico. Soybean exports to China are expected to increase sharply, with actual exports and sales exceeding 0.8 million tons to date. This about offsets the decline in soybean exports to the USSR.

USDA soybean inspections for export from September 1 through mid-April totaled 584 million bushels versus 567 million a year earlier. Inspections this marketing year are running below Census export figures by about 15 million bushels, whereas in 1978/79 inspections were higher by the same amount.

Prices Off Sharply

In spite of record demand for soybeans this season, soybean prices have dropped sharply, due largely to the heavy oilseed supply relative to demand. Also, record-large world supplies of oilseeds, expanding soybean output in South America suspension of soybean and product sales to the USSR, and increased costs of carrying stocks, have all impacted on soybean prices. High interest rates and tight credit have forced some farmers to sell soybeans to obtain cash for planting this year's crop. Prices received by farmers have fallen from around $7 per bushel last August to under $6 in April, more than $1 below April 1979. Prices probably will continue near the $6 level this spring and summer, averaging sharply below the May-August 1979 level of $7.20.

The USDA indicated the intent to purchase soybeans to help offset the impact of sale of the 26 million bushels of cancelled contracts to the Soviet Union.

SOYBEAN OIL

Domestic Use Slowing; Exports Are Strong

Soybean oil supplies in 1979/80 are projected at about 12½ billion pounds compared with 12 billion last season.

Domestic use is expected to exceed last year's 9.0 billion pounds by about 3 percent. Soybean oil's price advantage is the major reason for increased usage despite larger prospective supplies of cottonseed and sunflower oils and lard. Domestic consumption of soybean oil has shown a strong uptrend for many years and now accounts for nearly two-thirds of all food fats and oils utilized in the United States, and 80 percent of the edible vegetable oils. Soybean oil was the major factor in the increased per capita consumption of U.S. food fats, which reached a record 57 pounds (fat content) during 1978/79.

Soybean oil exports in 1979-80 are projected at around 2.4 billion pounds, slightly above last season's record high. Sales under Title I, P.L. 480 may be reduced but commercial sales are likely to continue at a record pace. Also, the export demand will be affected by the final outturn of oilseed crops in many foreign countries.

Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) have generally declined this marketing year, dropping from 30 cents per pound last September to 20 cents in late April about 7 cents below April 1979. The record crush for soybean meal has resulted in a buildup of soybean oil stocks. Crude and refined oil stocks have risen from 0.8 billion pounds last October 1 to 1.2 billion on March 1, some 27 percent above March 1979. Record supplies of fats and oils both here and overseas have put pressure on fats and oils prices. Also, increased domestic use of

TABLE 4. --SOYBEANS: STOCKS ON FARM, OFF FARM AND TOTAL IN ALL POSITIONS, JANUARY 1, APRIL 1, JUNE 1, AND SEPT. 1, 1980

YEAR	JANUARY 1			APRIL 1			JUNE 1/			SEPTEMBER 1		
	ON FARM	OFF FARM	TOTAL	ON FARM	OFF FARM	TOTAL	ON FARM	OFF FARM	TOTAL	ON FARM	OFF FARM	TOTAL
	MILLION BUSHELS											
1970	372.1	683.4	1,055.5	209.2	525.0	743.2	79.0	324.4	403.4	41.1	188.9	230.0
1971	392.1	553.0	945.1	246.5	370.1	616.6	91.1	190.3	281.4	21.1	78.0	99.1
1972	398.0	491.0	889.0	219.0	333.2	552.2	58.4	174.6	233.0	12.1	60.0	72.1
1973	429.1	437.9	867.0	145.2	358.9	504.1	34.1	145.1	179.2	9.4	50.6	60.0
1974	607.2	553.7	1,160.9	331.2	406.0	737.2	151.0	191.0	342.0	64.4	106.6	171.0
1975	485.1	505.2	990.3	332.1	323.3	655.4	166.1	191.2	357.3	78.2	109.9	188.1
1976	590.5	665.7	1,256.2	411.4	456.3	867.6	254.0	300.9	554.9	86.2	158.8	244.9
1977	473.1	559.0	1,032.2	227.7	390.2	617.9	92.4	243.3	335.7	32.7	70.7	102.9
1978	672.9	652.4	1,325.3	393.7	455.4	849.1	207.1	298.8	505.9	59.0	102.0	161.0
1979	700.7	692.5	1,393.2	414.4	467.6	882.0	242.5	284.9	527.3	61.8	112.6	174.4
1980	893.3	877.9	1,771.2	603.8	580.3	1,184.1						

1/ ESCS ESTIMATES 1960-75. DERIVED FROM JULY 1 STOCKS BY ADDING JUNE CRUSHINGS AND EXPORTS.

TABLE 5 --SOYBEAN OIL: SUPPLY, DISAPPEARANCE, OIL EQUIVALENT OF EXPORTS OF SOYBEANS, AND PRICE, 1960 - 1979.

YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER	SUPPLY				DISAPPEARANCE				SOYBEAN (OIL EQUIVALENT OF EXPORTS) 1/	PRICE PER POUND (TANK CARS)	
	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	STOCKS OCTOBER 1	TOTAL	EXPORTS	SHIPMENTS TO U.S. TERRITORIES	DOMESTIC DISAPPERANCE TOTAL	DOMESTIC DISAPPERANCE PER CAPITA		CRUDE, DECATUR	REFINED, N.Y.
	MILLION POUNDS							POUNDS	MIL. LB.	CENTS	
1970	8265	---	543	8808	1742	40	6253	30.7	4764	12.8	14.6
1971	7892	2/	773	8664	1398	42	6439	31.3	4429	11.3	12.7
1972	7501	2/	785	8286	1066	20	6685	32.2	5191	16.5	17.7
1973	8995	2/	516	9510	1435	26	7255	34.7	6100	31.5	33.0
1974	9630	---	794	8169	1028	62	6518	30.9	4643	30.7	33.0
1975	9630	---	561	10190	976	58	7906	37.2	6083	18.3	23.5
1976	8578	---	1251	9828	1547	60	7454	34.8	6126	23.9	29.2
1977	10288	---	771	11059	2057	80	8193	37.9	7700	24.6	29.6
1978 3/	11323	---	729	12052	2334	75	8867	40.7	8283	27.4	32.7
1979 4/	11769	---	776	12545	2350	80	9120	41.8	9020	22-25	
1980											

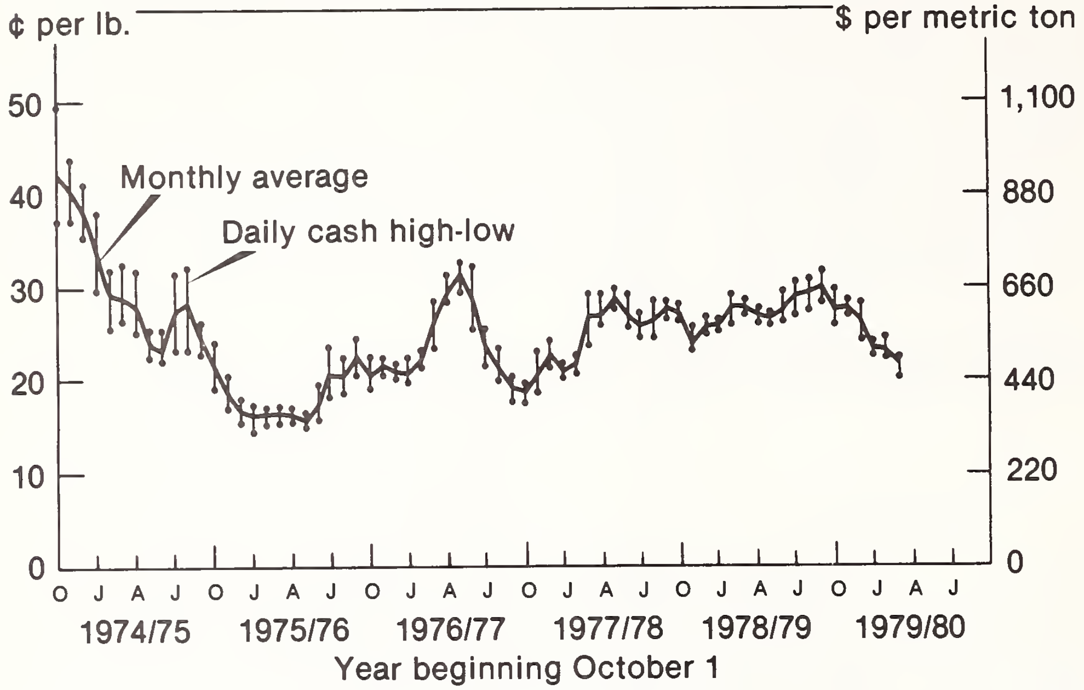
1/ CALCULATED AT 11.0 POUNDS OF OIL PER BUSHEL.
2/ LESS THAN 500,000 POUNDS.
3/ PRELIMINARY.
4/ FORECAST.

TABLE 6--SOYBEAN MEAL: SUPPLY, DISAPPEARANCE, MEAL EQUIVALENT OF EXPORTS OF SOYBEANS, AND PRICE, 1960-79

YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER	SUPPLY					DISAPPEARANCE			SOYBEANS (MEAL EQUIVALENT OF EXPORTS) 2/	PRICE PER TON, BULK, DECATUR	
	PRODUCTION			STOCKS OCTOBER 1 1/	TOTAL	EXPORTS	SHIPMENTS TO U.S. TERRITORIES	DOMESTIC		44 PERCENT PROTEIN	49 OR 50 PERCENT PROTEIN
	TOTAL	FOR-- ANIMAL FEED	FOR-- EDIBLE PROTEIN PRODUCTS								
	1000 TONS									DOLLARS	
1970	18035	---	---	137	18172	4559	61	13406	10286	78.51	84.33
1971	17024	---	---	146	17170	3805	63	13110	9562	90.20	98.20
1972	16709	---	---	192	16900	4745	52	11920	11208	228.99	253.42
1973	19674	N.A.	N.A.	183	19858	5548	36	13766	13170	146.35	160.57
1974	3/16701	16437	265	507	17209	4299	50	12501	10024	130.86	141.26
1975	20754	20395	359	358	21112	5145	61	15552	13134	147.77	157.68
1976	18488	18101	388	355	18843	4559	55	14001	13226	199.80	218.73
1977	22371	21961	410	228	22599	6080	67	16209	17182	164.20	179.45
1978 4/	24354	23986	368	243	24597	6610	75	17645	17884	190.10	206.30
1979 5/	26293	25993	300	267	26560	7200	85	18915	19475	160-180	
1980 5/				360							

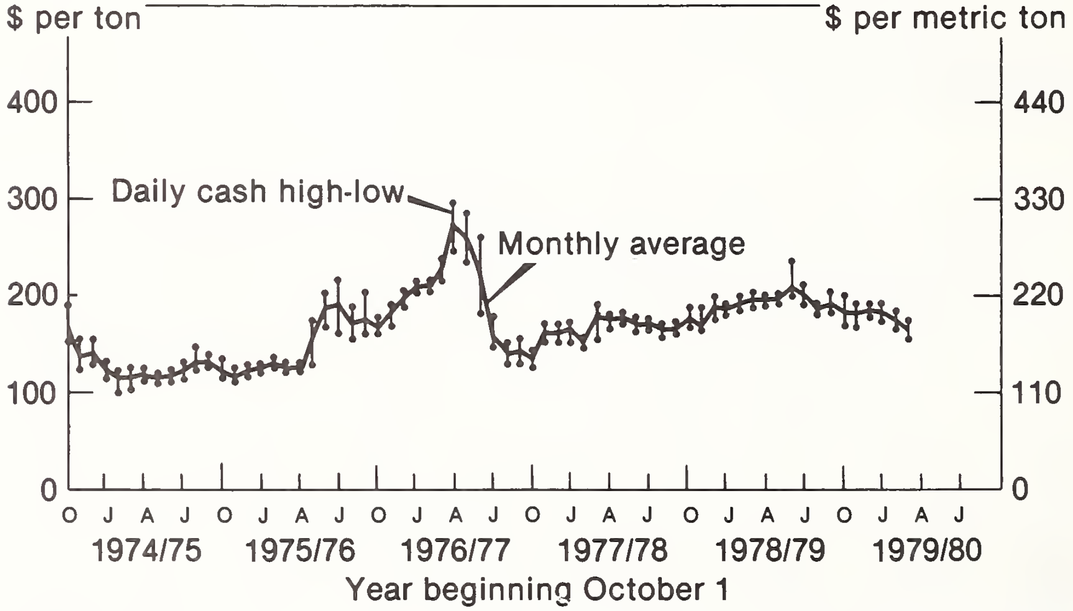
1/ STOCKS AT PROCESSOR PLANTS. 2/ CALCULATED AT 47.5 POUNDS OF MEAL PER BUSHEL. 3/ IN JANUARY 1975 SOYBEAN CRUSHERS STARTED REPORTING TO CENSUS THE BREAKDOWN OF SOYBEAN MEAL PRODUCTION BETWEEN THAT FOR ANIMAL FEEDS AND FOR EDIBLE PROTEIN PRODUCTS. 4/ PRELIMINARY. 5/ FORECAST. N.A.--NOT AVAILABLE.

U.S. Soybean Oil Prices, Crude, Decatur



USDA Neg. ESCS 2510-80 (3)

U.S. Soybean Meal Prices, 44% Protein, Decatur



USDA Neg. ESCS 2694-80 (3)

competitive fats and oils (such as lard, cottonseed oil, and sunflower oil) has limited expansion in soybean oil use. With this situation continuing over the next few months, soybean oil prices likely will remain relatively flat and average in the low-20's, well below the May-August 1979 average of 28 cents per pound.

SOYBEAN MEAL

Domestic Use and Exports At New Highs

U.S. soybean meal supplies for the current marketing year are placed at 26½ million short tons, about 8 percent more than in 1978/79.

Domestic use is projected at a new high of 19 million tons, compared with 17.7 million a year earlier. Increased hog and poultry production and relatively low protein meal prices have led to heavy feeding of soybean meal. Domestic use during October-February totaled 8.7 million tons, 13 percent more than in 1978/79. The monthly average so far this season, at 1.7 million tons, compares with 1.5 million last season.

Soybean meal exports have been strong this season, the monthly total increasing from 513,700 tons last October to a record 930,100 in February. The October-February cumulative total stood at nearly 3.6 million tons or 22 percent ahead of 1978/79. For all of 1979/80, exports probably will total 7.0 to 7.5 million tons, compared with 6.6 million last season. Livestock and poultry production is rising in a number of major meal-consuming countries and soybean meal supplies from Brazil have been relatively small through March. But with the record 1980 Brazilian soybean crop now being harvested, competition for protein meal markets will intensify this spring and summer. Over half of our meal exports are to the European Community, with Japan and Eastern Europe also ranking as large importers.

Prices Lowest in 2 Years

Soybean meal prices (44-percent protein, Decatur) dropped from $189 per ton last September to $160 in late-April, the lowest monthly average since February 1978. The drop has been exceptionally big since January—about 15-20 percent. Consequently, soybean prices are cheap relative to corn. Some price strengthening in meal probably will occur as soybean crushings slow seasonally and demand for meal continues strong. Nevertheless, prices during May-September likely will average well below the $196-per-ton level in 1979.

South American Production High

Soybean production in South America is forecast at a record exceeding 20 million metric tons, about 5 million tons or one-third above 1979.

Brazilian production increased steadily from about 8 million tons in 1974 to over 12 million in 1977. Then two successive seasons of poor growing weather reduced the crop to 10 million tons in 1978 and 1979. Brazil's 1980 soybean crop is forecast at 15.6 million tons, more than 50 percent above last year.

Brazilian policy is to crush soybeans at home and export the products—mainly meal. Brazil has expanded processing capacity and some trade estimates place it at 19 million tons. Thus, an increasing proportion of the soybean crop is crushed and exports of soybeans have declined. In 1974 about one-half of Brazil's production was crushed while exports accounted for 40 percent. For 1980, we are estimating that about 80 percent will be crushed, and around 10 percent of the crop exported as beans.

Argentina, the second largest soybean producer in South America, has emerged as an important competitor with the United States for the West European soybean market. Soybean output this year is estimated slightly below 4 million tons, or about equal the 1979 record. The area seeded this year was up a tenth but dry weather reduced yield prospects.

In sharp contrast to Brazil, Argentina is producing soybeans for the export market. Domestic crushings have remained relatively steady over the past 5 years at around 0.6 million tons. Meantime, soybean exports increased from 0.1 million tons in 1976 to a projected 3 million tons in 1980. The USSR is expected to be a major importer of Argentina soybeans this year, thereby reducing export availabilities to other countries substantially below year ago levels.

SUNFLOWERS

Record Supply; Large Carryover Looms

The U.S. sunflower supply for the current marketing year is estimated at a record 3.6 million metric tons, nearly double the 1978/79 level, due to record 1979 plantings. Domestic production has increased sharply since the mid-1970's, spurred by the development of high-oil content seed and the new high-yielding hybrid varieties. Until this year, however, expanding exports, domestic crush, and non-oil uses (birdseed and confectionery) utilized the entire crop. But the big expansion in the 1979 crop pushed supply ahead of the growth in demand, resulting in an estimated record high

Table 7.--Soybeans: Area, yield, and production, world and selected countries and regions, 1977-79 1/

Region/country	Area 1977/78	Area 1978/79	Area 1970/80 proj.	Yield 1977/78	Yield 1978/79	Yield 1979/80 proj.	Production 1977/78	Production 1978/79	Production 1979/80 proj. April
	----Million hectares ----			Metric tons per hectare			-----Million metric tons-----		
North America									
Canada	0.20	0.28	0.28	2.61	1.81	2.38	0.53	0.52	0.67
United States	23.32	25.63	28.54	2.06	1.99	2.16	47.95	50.90	61.72
Eastern Europe	.30	.36	.42	1.30	1.26	1.45	.39	.45	.61
USSR	.79	.82	.84	.69	.78	.71	.54	.64	.60
Centrally Planned Asia									
PRC	9.10	9.20	9.20	1.04	1.14	1.14	9.50	10.50	10.50
South Asia									
India	.25	.30	.41	.60	.67	.61	.15	.20	.25
Latin America & Caribbean									
Argentina	1.20	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.24	2.11	2.70	3.80	3.90
Brazil	7.60	8.04	8.50	1.34	1.27	1.84	10.20	10.20	15.60
Paraguay	.27	.36	.48	1.22	1.23	1.58	.33	.45	.75
Total above	43.02	46.69	50.52	1.68	1.66	1.88	72.29	77.66	94.96
Other countries & regions	2.10	2.22	2.48	1.13	1.16	1.21	2.38	2.57	3.00
World	45.13	48.92	53.00	1.66	1.64	1.84	74.67	80.23	97.60
World less United States	21.81	23.28	24.46	1.22	1.26	1.47	26.72	29.33	35.88
Major foreign exporters 2/	9.07	10.10	10.82	1.46	1.43	1.87	13.23	14.45	20.25

1/ Totals and averages based on unrounded data. 1978/79 is estimated and preliminary. 1979/80 is projected based on surveys, trends, and analysts' judgement.
2/ Includes Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay.
World Crop Production, WCP-4-80

Table 8.--U.S. sunflowerseed, oil, and meal: Estimated supply, disappearance, and price, 1975-79

Item	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
			Sunflowerseed		
Area (1,000 hectares)					
Planted	523	464	1,008	1,218	2,367
Harvested	481	425	959	1,192	2,319
Yield (Metric ton/hectare)	1.13	1.17	1.40	1.54	1.51
Supply (Thousand metric tons)					
Beginning stocks, Sept. 1	---	---	23	77	130
Production	544	499	1,330	1,839	3,500
Imports	2	2	3	7	---
Total supply	546	501	1,356	1,923	3,630
Disappearance					
Crush	180	35	219	292	550
Non-oil usage	91	103	113	125	170
Planting seed	2	3	5	10	10
Exports	273	337	942	1,366	1,950
Total use	546	478	1,279	1,793	2,680
Ending stocks, Aug. 31	---	23	77	130	950
Season avg. price (Dol./MT)	238	243	224	237	194
			Sunflower oil		
Supply					
Beginning stocks, Oct. 1	---	8	---	3	7
Production	72	14	86	120	210
Total supply	72	22	86	123	217
Disappearance					
Domestic use	16	7	49	78	150
Exports	48	15	34	40	35
Total use	64	22	83	118	200
Ending stocks, Sept. 30	8	---	3	7	32
Average price (Dol./MT)	---	---	---	728	600
			Sunflower meal		
Supply					
Beginning stocks, Oct. 1	NA	NA	NA	4	4
Production	NA	NA	NA	180	335
Total supply	NA	NA	NA	184	339
Disappearance					
Domestic use	NA	NA	NA	180	335
Exports	NA	NA	NA	---	---
Total use	NA	NA	NA	180	335
Ending stocks, Sept. 30	NA	NA	NA	4	4
Average price (Dol./MT)	NA	NA	NA	136	1/100

NOTE: U.S. estimates are based on limited data from the Crop Reporting Board, Bureau of the Census, and special appraisals. 1/ 28 percent protein.

carryover of around 0.9 million tons, compared with only 130,000 tons last year.

Sunflower crushings for oil and meal during September-February totaled 280,000 tons, better than 100,000 tons or 59 percent above 1978/79. Increased domestic demand for sunflower oil and competitive prices are responsible for the record crush. Crushings for the entire 1979/80 season may total around 550,000 tons, compared with 292,000 last year. A greater-than-projected 1979/80 crush would require larger sunflower oil exports this spring and summer. This appears unlikely since Argentina is harvesting a sunflower crop about 20 percent greater than in 1979.

U.S. sunflower seed exports during September-February totaled 920,000 tons, about 3 percent below 1978/79. The EC accounted for 80 percent of the total while Portugal, Czechoslovakia, South Africa, and Mexico were also major markets. U.S. sunflowerseed exports for all of 1979/80 probably will approach 2 million tons, compared with 1.4 million tons in 1978/79.

Sunflower Prices Decline

Prices received by farmers for sunflowers (Minnesota and North Dakota) dropped from $212 per metric ton last September to a seasonal low of $176 in March—a 17-percent decline. Prices at Duluth (oil-type sunflowers) during the same period fell from $241 per ton to around $200, about $100 below March 1979. Record large supplies of sunflowers, as well as soybeans, have caused a general price decline in the oilseed sector.

Sunflower oil prices (crude, Minneapolis) are running around 22 cents per pound, sharply below last year and only a cent higher than soybean oil. In past years sunflower oil commanded a premium of several cents over soybean oil.

COTTONSEED AND PRODUCTS

Crush Off; Mill Stocks Up One Million Tons

Cottonseed output this marketing year is placed at 5.8 million short tons, compared with 4.3 million in 1978/79. Texas and California accounted for about two-thirds of U.S. production and most of the gain in output.

Crushings during August-March totaled 2.8 million tons, about 0.1 million below 1978/79. Consequently, stocks of cottonseed at oil mills increased sharply, and on March 31, totaled 2.5 million tons, compared with 1.6 million a year ago. For 1979/80, cottonseed crushings probably will total near last season's 4.1 million tons. If so, carryover stocks of seed on August 1 may be around 1 million tons.

Cottonseed oil supplies are estimated at 1½ billion pounds, up slightly from 1978/79. Seed supplies available for crushing are up sharply but lack of processing capacity in some regions is limiting operations. Domestic use of cottonseed oil is up about a fifth so far this season, chiefly because of lower price. Exports, on the other hand, are down one-third mainly because of reduced shipments to the Mideast.

Wholesale prices for cottonseed oil (crude, Mississippi Valley) have steadily declined from 35 cents per pound last July to 20 cents in April, about 13 cents below April 1979. Large increases in cottonseed supplies this marketing year along with sharply reduced export demand for the oil has adversely affected prices. Also, the general price level for all fats and oils has declined this marketing year. With large oilseed supplies looming over the market and prospects for continued sluggish export demand for cottonseed oil, prices likely will average in the low 20's and sharply below the 1979 spring and summer levels.

LARD

Production and Domestic Use Increases

Lard output during October-March totaled 625 million pounds, nearly a fourth above 1978/79. The increase is due mainly to larger hog slaughter since lard yield per hog continues near the 1978/79 rate of 13 pounds. For all of 1979/80 lard production probably will exceed 1.2 billion pounds compared with 1.1 billion last season.

Domestic use so far this season is running 30 percent above the 1978/79 rate and for the entire year probably will total around 1.1 billion pounds, compared with 935 million the year before. Lard prices have been competitive with other fats and oils and this has helped boost lard consumption in manufactured products as well as direct lard use. Lard exports are running near the 1978/79 rate so far this season, and for all of 1979/80 probably will total near 100 million pounds.

With output increasing faster than demand, lard stocks have risen steadily from 44 million pounds last October 1 to 62 million pounds on March 1, about 55 percent higher than a year ago. This is the largest stock of lard since July 1972.

Lard prices (loose, tanks, Chicago) have declined this season—from about 25 cents per pound last October to 19 cents in April, about 11 cents below April 1979. Heavy lard production and record large supplies of vegetable oils have put lard prices under pressure. This situation is likely to continue this spring and summer as lard output remains well above year-earlier levels and competition continues keen from other fats and oils.

TABLE 9--FOOD FATS AND OILS: SUPPLY, DISAPPEARANCE, AND PER CAPITA DISAPPEARANCE, 1970-79

ITEM	YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER									
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 1/	1979 2/
	MILLION POUNDS									
STOCKS, OCTOBER 1										
BUTTER	171	222	178	94	106	40	68	203	267	218
LARD	60	77	44	28	48	23	34	32	35	44
TALLOW, EDIBLE	37	63	36	19	32	24	59	33	42	49
COCONUT OIL	102	108	111	114	122	107	127	137	145	157
CORN OIL	60	58	70	57	68	52	41	46	73	70
COTTONSEED OIL	121	94	114	114	110	136	105	79	85	86
SOYBEAN OIL	543	773	785	516	794	561	1,251	767	729	776
PALM OIL	20	36	93	60	88	127	138	131	74	74
PALM KERNEL OIL	15	26	24	20	26	20	27	46	18	23
PEANUT OIL	12	24	18	18	22	44	199	171	33	47
SAFFLOWER OIL	19	29	39	31	8	25	44	25	21	41
SUNFLOWER OIL	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	---	7	15
SUB-TOTAL	1,171	1,510	1,513	1,071	1,422	1,158	2,112	1,670	1,529	1,600
FINISHED PRODUCTS 3/	236	236	254	206	247	213	271	254	306	323
TOTAL FOOD FATS AND OILS	1,407	1,746	1,767	1,277	1,669	1,371	2,383	1,924	1,835	1,923
IMPORTS										
BUTTER	2	2	2	56	2	2	2	1	1	1
OLIVE OIL	67	67	58	49	46	63	56	62	53	55
COCONUT OIL	606	634	687	563	673	1,248	1,115	980	967	850
CORN OIL	1	---	4/	1	2	1	10	3	4/	---
COTTONSEED OIL	4/	---	4/	4/	---	4/	---	---	---	---
PALM OIL	207	440	363	349	757	933	661	361	277	300
PALM KERNEL OIL	105	90	102	126	160	158	157	123	143	150
PEANUT OIL	4/	4/	4/	1	4/	2	4/	4/	4/	---
SESAME OIL	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
SUNFLOWER OIL	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	990	1,235	1,214	1,147	1,643	2,413	2,006	1,533	1,444	1,359
PRODUCTION										
BUTTER	1,148	1,121	956	927	995	946	1,078	1,040	965	1,000
LARD	2,018	1,646	1,285	1,324	1,094	982	1,056	999	1,075	1,275
TALLOW, EDIBLE	550	523	481	556	557	527	532	795	926	900
OLEO OIL & STEARINE 5/	4	5	8	9	11	7	8	5	5	5
COCONUT OIL	205	336	310	93	---	---	---	---	---	---
CORN OIL	485	499	523	528	465	644	669	738	736	775
COTTONSEED OIL	1,235	1,308	1,564	1,552	1,335	920	1,198	1,453	1,281	1,400
SOYBEAN OIL	8,265	7,892	7,501	8,995	7,375	9,630	8,578	10,288	11,323	11,769
PEANUT OIL	266	265	273	195	236	494	312	145	164	125
SAFFLOWER OIL (ESTIMATE)	120	140	150	100	115	100	75	95	125	100
SUNFLOWER OIL	---	---	---	---	92	110	37	195	254	465
SUB-TOTAL	14,297	13,735	13,051	14,278	12,275	14,360	13,542	15,753	16,854	17,814
OILSEEDS (OIL EQUIVALENT OF EXPORTS)	4,857	4,556	5,299	6,221	4,887	6,445	6,453	8,503	9,405	10,805
TOTAL SUPPLY	21,550	21,272	21,332	22,923	20,474	24,589	24,383	27,713	29,538	31,900
EXPORTS AND SHIPMENTS										
BUTTER	27	124	18	8	4	3	4	2	1	5
LARD	382	220	132	180	147	185	249	179	139	150
TALLOW, EDIBLE	6	5	20	43	17	22	23	18	50	25
OLEO OIL & STEARINE	4	5	8	9	11	7	8	5	5	5
COCONUT OIL	17	20	19	17	14	53	31	33	10	10
CORN OIL	43	49	44	68	84	98	93	116	125	150
COTTONSEED OIL	373	453	584	565	686	500	691	758	661	500
PALM OIL	8	32	40	24	27	39	57	52	11	10
PEANUT OIL	60	71	111	42	40	104	74	99	30	15
PROCESSED FOOD OILS 6/	67	70	67	91	77	101	88	75	75	75
SAFFLOWER OIL (ESTIMATE)	20	40	40	25	25	25	15	25	25	25
SOYBEAN OIL	1,782	1,440	1,086	1,461	1,090	1,034	1,608	2,141	2,409	2,430
SUNFLOWER OIL	---	---	---	---	9	10	31	75	80	75
SUB-TOTAL	2,790	2,529	2,171	2,533	2,231	2,181	2,972	3,578	3,621	3,475
OILSEED (OIL EQUIVALENT)										
COTTONSEED	12	1	3	17	2	26	4	15	2	25
SOYBEANS	4,764	4,429	5,191	6,100	4,643	6,083	6,126	7,700	8,283	9,020
PEANUTS (FOR CRUSHING ABROAD)	58	71	56	68	54	---	1	---	---	---
SAFFLOWER	23	55	49	36	38	26	22	28	37	40
SUNFLOWER SEED	---	---	---	---	150	310	300	760	1,083	1,720
SUB-TOTAL	4,857	4,556	5,299	6,221	4,887	6,445	6,453	8,503	9,405	10,805
TOTAL EXPORTS	7,647	7,085	7,470	8,754	7,118	8,626	9,425	12,081	13,026	14,280
DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE										
BUTTER	1,074	1,043	1,024	964	1,059	917	941	982	1,013	1,000
LARD	1,645	1,480	1,185	1,150	989	803	814	822	935	1,100
TALLOW, EDIBLE	518	546	479	500	548	470	534	723	869	875
COCONUT OIL	644	612	664	539	675	1,175	1,075	939	945	850
CORN OIL	445	439	492	450	399	559	581	574	613	625
COTTONSEED OIL	890	834	980	991	622	451	532	683	619	775
SOYBEAN OIL	6,253	6,439	6,685	7,255	6,518	7,906	7,454	8,182	8,867	9,120
OLIVE OIL	67	67	58	49	46	63	56	62	53	55
PALM OIL	182	351	356	294	692	883	611	367	277	275
PALM KERNEL OIL	94	92	107	120	165	151	138	168	138	150
PEANUT OIL	193	200	162	150	175	237	265	179	120	135
SAFFLOWER OIL (ESTIMATE)	100	90	118	98	75	75	70	74	80	75
SESAME OIL	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
SUNFLOWER OIL	---	---	---	---	83	80	26	120	166	325
PROCESSED FOOD OILS 6/	-67	-70	-67	-91	-77	-101	-88	-75	-109	-75
TOTAL	12,041	12,124	12,244	12,474	11,970	13,672	13,013	13,803	14,589	15,288
TOTAL (CALCULATED NET) 7/	12,041	12,105	12,292	12,433	12,003	13,614	13,030			
TOTAL USE FOR FOOD 8/	11,057	11,312	11,501	11,597	11,340	12,172	11,711	12,264	12,600	
	POUNDS									
PER CAPITA DISAPPEARANCE										
BUTTER (FAT CONTENT)	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	
MARGARINE (FAT CONTENT)	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.8	9.6	9.3	9.0	9.3	
LARD (DIRECT USE)	4.6	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	
BAKING AND FRYING FATS	17.0	17.3	17.3	17.3	16.6	18.3	17.2	17.9	18.9	
SALAD AND COOKING OILS	15.6	16.7	17.4	18.5	17.8	19.5	19.0	20.5	21.3	
OTHER EDIBLE USES	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9	
TOTAL (FAT CONTENT)	52.5	53.3	53.8	53.9	52.2	55.8	53.3	55.4	57.6	

1/ PRELIMINARY. 2/ FORECAST. 3/ SHORTENING, MARGARINE (FAT CONTENT), AND SALAD AND COOKING OILS. 4/ LESS THAN 500,000 POUNDS. 5/ REPRESENTS EXPORTS ONLY; PRODUCTION DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE. 6/ INCLUDES EXPORTS OF PROCESSED FOOD OILS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND, SHORTENING AND OTHER SECONDARY FATS. 7/ ADJUSTED TO REFLECT CHANGES IN STOCKS OF FINISHED PRODUCTS. 8/ EXCLUDES FOOD FATS AND OILS USED FOR NON-FOOD PURPOSES.

PEANUTS

Edible Use Up 6 Percent

Peanut supplies this season total an estimated 4.6 billion pounds (farmers' stock basis), about the same as in 1978/79.

Edible uses are running 6 percent ahead of year-earlier levels and likely will exceed 9 pounds per capita. Peanuts used to make peanut butter and peanut candy have shown significant gains over a year earlier. Peanut prices are relatively low compared with competitive foods—an important factor aiding consumption.

Peanut crushings during August-March 1979/80 lagged year-earlier levels by about a fourth. Domestic use of peanut oil is a bit ahead of last year's rate but peanut oil exports are off sharply. Reflecting this situation, peanut oil prices (crude, Southeast mills) dropped steadily from 37 cents per pound in August 1979 to 21 cents in April, about 20 cents below April 1979. Peanut oil prices likely will continue relatively low because of the heavy supplies of oilseeds, fats, and oils in the world.

U.S. peanut exports are running below 1978/79 rates and likely will fall somewhat below last year's 1.1 billion pounds, reflecting improved world supplies.

The U.S. loan rate for 1980-crop quota peanuts is $455 per short ton compared with $420 in 1979. Farm prices usually average near the support level. The loan rate for 1980-crop "additional" peanuts is $250 per ton, down $50 from the 1979 rate.

FLAXSEED

Crush Steady; Prices Well Below 1979

The flaxseed supply for the current marketing year totals 18 million bushels, about the same as in 1978/79.

Crushings during June-March totaled 10 million bushels, about the same as in 1978/79. Crush for the entire 1979/80 year probably will total near last season's 12½ million bushels. A crush this size will produce around 250 million pounds of linseed oil and 235,000 tons of linseed meal. Flaxseed crushings have ranged between 11 and 13 million bushels during the last five seasons. Flaxseed exports are nil this season.

Farm prices dropped from $7.27 per bushel in June 1979 to a season's low of $5.51 in January, then increased slightly to $5.78 in March, about 70 cents below March 1979. Declining oil and meal prices are responsible for the drop. Linseed oil prices (raw, Minneapolis) dropped from about 32 cents per pound early in the marketing year to 27 cents in April. Linseed meal prices (34-percent protein, Minneapolis) recently fell from about the $170-per-ton level early in the season to the present $140.

TALLOW

Price Lowest in 2 Years

Production of tallow (edible and inedible) for the current marketing year probably will total about 7 billion pounds, up slightly from last year due to heavier cattle weights and more hogs killed. Edible tallow accounts for about 15 percent of the total tallow/greases produced and its share has gained.

Domestic use of tallow/grease is estimated at around 4.2 billion pounds or near the 1978/79 level. Exports are running near year-earlier levels and for all of 1979/80 probably will total around 2.7 billion pounds. The cutoff of tallow shipments to the USSR is a limiting factor this season. Tallow prices have recently declined while petrochemical feed stock prices have surged, making tallow and other natural fats and oils an attractive substitute in some products.

Tallow prices (bleachable fancy, Chicago) declined from 22 cents per pound last October to 18 cents in February, the lowest monthly average in 2 years. Prices in April at 19 cents per pound were 7 cents below April 1979. Sluggish demand and increased competition from other fats and oils have affected tallow prices. Prices probably have hit their low for the season, in view of the rising costs in collecting and rendering tallow and restaurant greases.

Edible tallow prices usually are closely related to lard prices since both of these animal fats are used extensively in the manufacture of hydrogenated shortenings. Edible tallow declined from 25 cents per pound last October to about 21 cents in April, almost 9 cents below April 1979. Prices probably will continue under pressure this year reflecting the record large availabilities of fats and oils in the United States, and especially increased competition from lard.

New Study on Rendering Industry

The USDA contracted last year with a private consulting firm for an analysis of U.S. tallow/grease supply and demand. Results of the recently completed study indicate that estimated tallow/grease production exceeded Bureau of the Census reported production by about 2 percent during 1977-79.

Beef production in 1978 provided approximately 68 percent of tallow/grease supplies and hogs about 7 percent. Grease collected and rendered from institutions, restaurants, and fast food outlets, commonly called "restaurant grease" accounted for an estimated 17 percent. Poultry, sheep, dead stock, condemned carcasses, hide fleshings, and outdated consumer cuts accounted for the remaining 8 percent.

Supply-demand balance projections for 1980-90 indicate that domestic demand for animal fats and oils will be sufficiently strong to offset most of the expansion in U.S. production. This implies that exportable supplies during 1980-90 will be relatively constant at approximately 2.6 to 2.7 billion pounds, of which 90-95 percent are inedible tallow/grease. This would represent a reduction from the 1978 level of 2.8 billion pounds.

The report also projects livestock cycles and slaughter levels to 1990.

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U.S. FOOD FAT CONSUMPTION GAINS DURING THE SEVENTIES

By
George W. Kromer

ABSTRACT: Apparent U.S. food fat consumption per capita increased some 7 percent during the 1970's—rising from about 126 pounds in 1969 to a record 135 pounds in 1979. Use of visible fats—which now account for 43 percent of the total—increased a tenth or about 5½ pounds while the invisible kinds rose 5 percent or 4 pounds. Salad/cooking oils and shortening largely accounted for the per capita increase in visible fats while higher meat consumption was mainly responsible for the gain in invisible fats.

KEYWORDS: Food fat consumption, visible fats, invisible fats, fatty acids, fat nutrients.

The average American is eating more food fats today despite attempts by many to cut back. Some of the fat is consumed unknowingly and in forms not readily recognizable by the consumer.

Annual consumption of food fats (both visible and invisible) rose from about 126 pounds per person in 1969 to a record high 135 pounds in 1979, an increase of over 7 percent. In analyzing food fats available in the U.S. food supply, it is convenient to divide the fats into the so-called "visible and invisible" categories. And we have been eating more of both. Approximately 90 percent of the nutrient fat in the U.S. diet is in three groups of foods—fats and oils; meat, poultry and fish; and dairy products.

Consumption has gone up for the visible kinds (butter, lard, margarine, shortening, salad/cooking oils) and in 1979 accounted for about 43 percent of our total fat intake. For invisible fats (dairy products—other than butter—eggs, animal products, various fruits, vegetables, and cereals) consumption has also increased and comprised 57 percent of the total last year.

Increased Meat Consumption Boosts Invisible Fats

Apparent consumption of invisible food fats rose 5 percent, from about 73½ pounds per person in 1969 to 77½ pounds in 1979. Much of the increase occurred in the form of fat in meat, poultry, and fish, which rose from 45 pounds to 47½ pounds. Fat in dairy products (excluding butter) held fairly steady throughout the 1970's at about 16 pounds per capita.

The declining per capita consumption of eggs in the 1970's led to a half-pound drop in fat—from 4 pounds to 3½ pounds. This was more than offset by a gain in the category that includes dry beans, peas, nuts, soya products, and cocoa, which increased from 6 pounds to 7½ pounds.

The analysis of visible and invisible food fats available in the U.S. food supply is based on "disappearance" data as actual consumption data are not available. The USDA compiles and uses commodity statistics to derive "apparent domestic disappearance." While not a measure of the quantity of fat actually ingested, such estimates are useful for analyzing trends and consumption patterns.

Salad/Cooking Oils Lead Increase In Visible Fats

The apparent use of visible food fats rose from 52 pounds per person in 1969 to 57½ pounds in 1979, an increase of 11 percent. Major shifts occurred within the visible fat groups. We are now eating more salad/cooking oils, shortening, and margarine than a decade ago, but less butter and lard. The total volume of food fats utilized

Table 10.--Visible and invisible food fats available in U.S. food supply, calendar years, 1961-64 and 1965-68 average, annual 1969-1979

	1961-1964 avg.	1965-1968 avg.	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 1/
	Pounds per person												
Visible Fats 2/													
Butter (fat content)	5.8	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Lard (direct use 3/)	6.9	5.7	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.3
Margarine (fat content) 4/	7.8	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.0	9.8	9.4	9.2	9.4
Shortening 4/	13.2	15.3	17.0	17.2	16.6	17.6	17.2	16.9	17.2	17.9	17.3	18.0	19.0
Salad and cooking oils	12.5	15.0	16.8	18.2	18.1	19.7	20.8	20.3	20.3	22.0	21.6	22.6	23.4
Total 5/	46.1	49.2	52.0	53.2	52.3	54.1	54.4	53.3	53.3	56.0	54.1	55.6	57.7
Invisible Fats													
Dairy products excluding butter	17.2	16.7	16.1	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.7	15.7	16.0	15.7	15.9	16.0
Eggs	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7
Meat, poultry, fish 6/	40.5	42.9	44.9	46.1	48.2	46.9	43.7	46.4	42.9	45.7	46.4	45.8	47.6
Dry beans, peas, nuts, soya, and cocoa	5.6	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.1	6.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4
Fruits and vegetables including potatoes	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Grain products	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Total 5/	70.3	72.4	73.7	74.8	76.8	75.9	72.4	74.8	71.2	75.3	75.7	75.5	77.6
Total visible and invisible fats and oils	116.4	121.6	125.7	128.0	129.1	130.0	126.8	128.1	124.5	131.3	129.8	131.1	135.3

1/ Preliminary. Estimates relate to civilian consumption.

2/ Visible fats are identifiable as such in first stage of marketing channels. Estimates other than visible fats and dairy products prepared by the Consumer and Food Economics Institute, SEA, USDA.

3/ Excludes use in margarine and shortening.

4/ Includes small amounts of lard and edible beef fat.

5/ Components may not add due to rounding.

6/ Includes pork fat cuts.

Table 11.--Fatty acids available per capita per day, U.S., 1961-64 and 1965-68 average, calendar years, 1969-1979

Year	Fatty acids: Total saturated	Fatty acids: Unsaturated 1/: Oleic acid	Fatty acids: Unsaturated 1/: Linoleic acid	Total nutrient fat	Share of total fat from fatty acids: Total saturated	Share of total fat from fatty acids: Oleic acid	Share of total fat from fatty acids: Linoleic acid
	- - - - Grams	- - - -			- - - Percent	- - -	
1961-1964 average	54.3	59.0	16.4	144.8	37.5	40.8	11.3
1965-1968 average	55.6	61.3	18.5	151.1	36.8	40.6	12.2
1969	56.0	63.6	20.2	156.2	35.9	40.7	12.9
1970	56.4	64.7	21.3	159.2	35.4	40.6	13.4
1971	57.2	65.1	21.0	160.4	35.7	40.6	13.1
1972	56.2	65.6	22.5	161.6	34.8	40.6	13.9
1973	54.3	63.6	22.8	157.6	34.5	40.4	14.5
1974	55.3	64.5	22.4	159.2	34.7	40.5	14.1
1975	53.5	62.8	22.0	154.8	34.5	40.6	14.2
1976	57.3	64.7	23.7	163.2	35.1	39.6	14.5
1977	56.4	64.0	23.4	161.4	34.9	39.7	14.5
1978	56.5	64.5	24.1	162.9	34.7	39.6	14.8
1979 2/	57.6	66.7	25.2	168.1	34.3	39.7	15.0

1/ Major unsaturated fatty acids. Oleic is mono-unsaturated and linoleic is polyunsaturated.
2/ Preliminary.

Source: SEA, Consumer and Food Economics Institute.

increased from 10.3 billion pounds in 1969 to a record high 12½ billion in 1979, a gain of more than one-fifth.

Per capita use of salad and cooking oils (including other edible uses) increased nearly 40 percent during the 1970's, rising from about 17 pounds to 23½ pounds. This sharp uptrend reflects increased use of liquid edible oils as such by the consumer, along with growing use of vegetable oils in commercial frying, roasting, and production of prepared foods—such as mayonnaise, salad dressings, potato chips, frozen french fries, fried snack foods, mellorine, bakery food mixes, confectionery fats, toppings, milk fillings, and other specialty fats.

The rapid growth in fast food outlets over the past decade has been an important development in boosting salad/cooking oil consumption.

Cooking Fat Use Steady

During the past decade, per capita consumption of cooking fats (shortening plus direct use of lard) held fairly steady at about 21 to 22 pounds. However, the direct use of lard (in homes, in bakeries, and commercial and other institutions) trended downward—from 5 pounds to around 2 pounds. This was about offset by increased consumption of prepared shortenings—from 17 pounds to 19 pounds. Changes in shortening manufacturing techniques, consumer preferences, and population shift from rural to urban areas, have all affected the competitive nature of the cooking fats industry.

Margarine and Butter Consumption Leveling

U.S. consumers have been shifting from butter toward margarine as a table spread for many years. This is attributable to the substantial price difference between the products, and improvements in the formulation and quality of margarine. During the past decade, butter consumption (fat content) fell from about 4½ pounds in 1969 to 3½ pounds in the mid-1970's, but has since held steady at this level.

Meanwhile, margarine consumption rose from just under 9 pounds (fat content) in 1969 to a peak of nearly 10 pounds in 1976, but since has held steady at around 9½ pounds. There has been a proliferation of margarine types, kinds of oils used, and brands in recent years and this has led to more competition for market share rather than an increase in the total market.

The per capita consumption of table spreads (butter and margarine combined) held fairly stable at about 13 pounds during the 1970's.

Shifts in Fatty Acid Content of Food Supply

Changes in sources and increased amounts of fats in the U.S. diet have modified the fatty acid content of our food supply. Fats are classified as saturated or unsaturated depending on the kind of fatty acids present.

The amount of total saturated fatty acids available per capita per day in 1979 was about 3 percent higher than in 1969. However, they accounted for a smaller proportion of the total fat than at the beginning of the decade—34 percent compared with 36 percent.

Greater increases have taken place for oleic acid, a mono-unsaturated fatty acid, and for linoleic acid, a polyunsaturated fatty acid. The amount of oleic acid in 1979 was 5 percent higher than in 1969. It continues to account for about 40 percent of the total fat. The main source of oleic acid is soybean oil.

Linoleic acid increased a fourth during the 1970's, and now accounts for 15 percent of the total fat, compared with 13 percent in 1969. The large increase in linoleic acid reflects the marked increase in use of salad and cooking oils. The primary sources of linoleic acid are safflower and sunflower oils.

* * * * *

TABLE 12--WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES PER POUND FOR FATS AND OILS, BY MONTHS

ITEM	1979			1980		
	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR
	CENTS					
WHOLESALE						
BUTTER, CREAMERY, GRADE A, (92- AND 93-SCORE) BULK, NEW YORK	134.8	135.3	134.8	135.8	136.8	137.1
BUTTER, CREAMERY, GRADE A, (92-SCORE) BULK, CHICAGO	130.0	131.0	132.0	---	---	---
CASTOR OIL, NO.1, BRAZILIAN, TANKS, IMPORTED, NEW YORK	54.1	56.0	56.0	55.7	55.7	55.8
COCONUT OIL, CRUDE, TANK CARS, PACIFIC COAST 1/	42.5	42.4	40.2	40.8	40.6	37.5
COCONUT OIL, CRUDE, TANKS, F.O.B., NEW YORK	44.1	43.4	41.6	42.7	41.8	38.0
COD OIL, BULK, F.O.B., GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS	23.5	23.5	23.5	20.9	20.0	20.0
CODLIVER OIL, NF, DRUMS, NEW YORK	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0
CORN OIL, CRUDE, TANK CARS, F.O.B., DECATUR	32.8	29.9	33.3	27.5	29.0	26.0
CORN OIL, REFINED, TANKS, NEW YORK	39.4	35.6	34.8	34.3	33.5	31.3
COTTONSEED OIL, CRUDE, TANK CARS, F.O.B., SOUTHEAST MILLS	29.7	27.6	26.2	24.3	---	---
COTTONSEED OIL, CRUDE, TANK CARS, F.O.B., VALLEY	30.2	27.9	26.8	24.3	24.8	22.2
COTTONSEED OIL, REFINED, TANKS, NEW YORK	36.7	34.8	34.8	30.3	32.4	29.8
DEGRAS, LINOLIN TECHNICAL, DRUMS, NEW YORK	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0
FISH OIL, REFINED, ALKALI, TANKS, NEW YORK	24.8	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0
GLYCERINE, SYNTHETIC, REFINED, 99.5 PERCENT, TANKS, DELIVERED, NEW YORK	51.8	51.8	51.8	56.7	56.7	---
GLYCERINE, NATURAL, REFINED, U.S.P., 99 PERCENT, TANKS, DELIVERED, NEW YORK	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	---
GREASE, A WHITE, TANK CARS, DELIVERED, CHICAGO	21.4	19.1	21.4	17.6	17.3	17.3
GREASE, B WHITE, DELIVERED, CHICAGO	19.5	17.3	16.8	16.5	16.4	---
GREASE, YELLOW, DELIVERED, CHICAGO	17.9	17.5	17.9	16.3	14.0	14.0
GREASE, WHITE, CHOICE, TANKS, NEW YORK	20.4	18.1	16.8	16.9	17.3	18.5
LARD OIL, EXTRA NO. 1, DRUMS, CHICAGO	38.3	37.0	37.0	35.9	32.5	32.5
LARD, LOOSE, TANK CARS, CHICAGO	25.1	23.8	25.1	22.0	21.6	19.3
LARD, PRIME STEAM, TIERCES, CHICAGO	---	---	---	---	---	---
LARD, REFINED, 1 AND 2-POUND PRINTS, CHICAGO	29.6	28.3	29.6	36.0	35.8	37.8
LECITHIN, EDIBLE, TECHNICAL, BLEACHED, DRUMS, WORKS	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5
LINSEED OIL, RAW, TANK CARS, MINNEAPOLIS	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	28.8	28.0
LINSEED OIL, RAW, TANKS, NEW YORK	34.5	33.3	31.5	31.5	31.5	30.8
MARGARINE, COLORED, DELIVERED, EASTERN UNITED STATES	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	---
MARGARINE, YELLOW, QUARTERS, F.O.B., CHICAGO	42.4	37.9	42.1	39.8	38.8	---
MARGARINE, WHITE, DOMESTIC VEGETABLE, CHICAGO	51.0	49.9	51.2	49.1	47.5	---
MENHADEN OIL, CRUDE, TANKS, F.O.B., BALTIMORE	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
MENHADEN OIL, LIGHT PRESSED, TANKS, NEW YORK	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0
OITICICA OIL, DRUMS, F.O.B., NEW YORK	60.5	60.5	---	---	51.0	54.0
OITICICA OIL, TANKS, NEW YORK	56.0	56.0	49.0	48.6	48.0	49.0
OLIVE OIL, IMPORTED, EDIBLE, DRUMS, NEW YORK	83.3	83.3	83.3	62.5	78.1	83.3
PALM KERNEL OIL, CIF, BULK, U.S. PORTS	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8
PALM OIL, CIF, BULK, U.S. PORTS	29.1	29.1	30.1	32.0	32.4	31.8
PEANUT OIL, CRUDE, TANK CARS, F.O.B., SOUTHEAST MILLS	34.4	31.1	29.5	25.9	25.8	22.9
PEANUT OIL, REFINED, TANKS, NEW YORK	41.8	38.4	36.6	32.9	32.8	30.0
RAPESEED OIL, REFINED, DENATURED, TANKS, NEW YORK	39.0	39.0	39.0	47.0	47.0	47.0
SAFFLOWER OIL, TANKS, NEW YORK	---	---	---	46.5	46.5	46.5
SAFFLOWER OIL, EDIBLE, DRUMS, NEW YORK	---	---	---	65.0	65.0	65.0
SESAME OIL, REFINED, DRUMS, NEW YORK	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0
SHORTENING, ALL VEGETABLE, HYDROGENATED, 440-POUND DRUMS, NEW YORK	48.5	48.5	48.5	43.5	43.8	44.5
SOYBEAN OIL, CRUDE, TANK CARS, F.O.B., DECATUR	27.9	27.8	26.2	23.6	23.4	22.1
SOYBEAN OIL, REFINED, TANKS, NEW YORK	32.6	32.6	30.9	28.8	28.5	27.1
TALL OIL, CRUDE, TANKS, WORKS	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
TALLOW, EDIBLE, LOOSE, CHICAGO	25.5	25.6	25.5	22.5	20.3	20.0
TALLOW, INEDIBLE, PACKERS' PRIME, C.A.F., DELIVERED, CHICAGO	20.9	18.4	18.2	18.1	16.7	---
TALLOW, INEDIBLE, BLEACHABLE FANCY, DELIVERED, CHICAGO	22.1	19.5	19.9	18.7	17.5	19.0
TALLOW, INEDIBLE, NO. 1, DELIVERED, CHICAGO	17.9	17.0	16.1	15.6	14.8	---
TUNG OIL, IMPORTED, DRUMS, F.O.B., NEW YORK	55.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	55.1	---
TUNG OIL, IMPORTED, TANKS, NEW YORK	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5

TABLE 13---INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF FATS AND OILS, BY MONTHS, 1967 = 100

ITEM	1979						1980		
	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR
WHOLESALE									
ALL FATS AND OILS	343	327	340	323	310	323	287	281	262
ALL FATS AND OILS, EXCEPT BUTTER	400	377	394	373	355	373	326	318	294
GROUP BY ORIGIN:									
ANIMAL FATS	344	270	286	272	259	272	243	236	219
VEGETABLE OILS, DOMESTIC	239	235	239	224	222	224	190	192	183
VEGETABLE OILS, FOREIGN	434	419	348	340	322	340	327	328	304
GROUP BY USE:									
BUTTER	184	194	194	192	195	192	195	196	196
LARD	346	317	341	322	304	322	282	277	247
LARD, REFINED	305	294	296	283	274	283	265	263	278
FOOD FATS OTHER THAN BUTTER	269	251	264	249	238	249	217	214	194
FOOD FATS OTHER THAN BUTTER AND LARD	271	264	262	246	242	246	200	211	200
ALL EDIBLE FATS AND OILS	245	232	243	323	310	323	204	202	186
SOAP FATS	393	386	389	375	351	375	332	334	305
DRYING OILS	227	230	234	227	227	227	217	217	213
OTHER INDUSTRIAL	281	287	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ALL INDUSTRIAL	365	360	363	350	330	350	313	292	290
CRUDE	264	258	255	240	236	240	204	206	196
EDIBLE VEGETABLE OILS, GROUPED BY DEGREE OF PROCESSING:									
END PRODUCTS	243	239	239	231	213	231	176	186	168
REFINED	226	230	233	233	232	233	229	229	233
MARGARINE	217	220	220	221	221	221	221	221	221
SHORTENING, 3-POUND TIN	259	259	259	259	259	259	273	273	273
SHORTENING, 440-POUND DRUM	214	227	240	234	231	234	210	214	211

SOURCE: ALL INDEXES EXCEPT "OTHER INDUSTRIAL" FROM BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

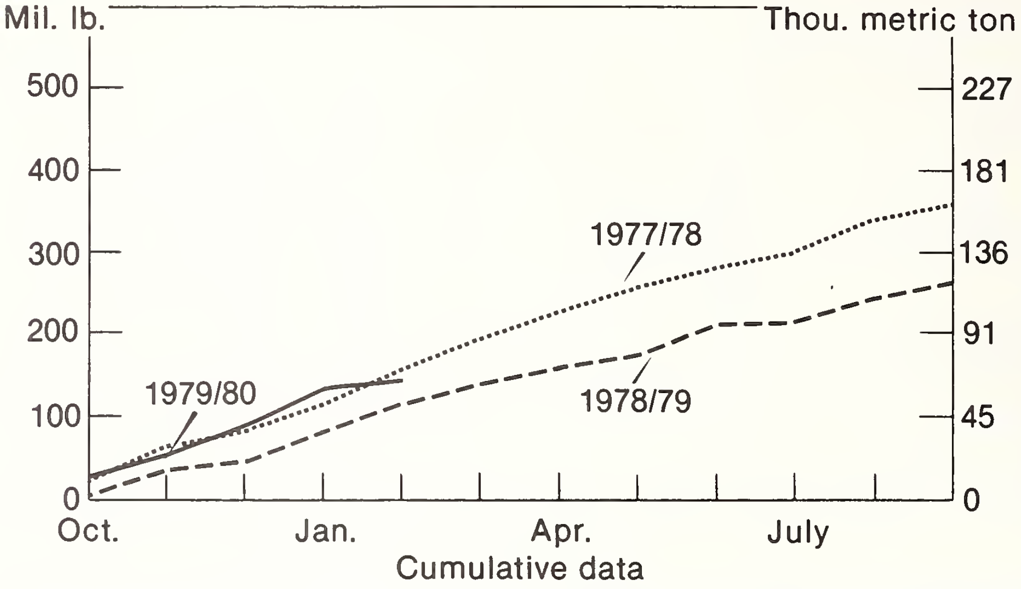
TABLE 14--PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS AND PRICES AT TERMINAL MARKETS FOR SPECIFIED OIL-BEARING MATERIALS AND OILMEALS, BY MONTHS

ITEM	UNIT	1979			1980		
		OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR
OILSEEDS							
COTTONSEED, UNITED STATES AVERAGE	SHORT TON	125.00	122.00	115.00	113.00	114.00	---
FLAXSEED, NO. 1, MINNEAPOLIS	BUSHEL	6.12	5.84	6.16	6.14	6.47	6.44
FLAXSEED, UNITED STATES AVERAGE	BUSHEL	5.56	5.45	5.61	5.51	5.79	5.78
PEANUTS, UNITED STATES AVERAGE (FARMERS' STOCK)	100 LB.	21.00	20.30	20.60	20.60	---	---
PEANUTS, VIRGINIA NO. 1, SHELLED, VIRGINIA-NORTH CAROLINA 1/	100 LB.	33.31	34.83	35.00	35.00	35.17	35.83
PEANUTS, RUNNERS NO. 1, SHELLED, SOUTHEAST 1/	100 LB.	33.25	---	---	35.00	---	---
PEANUTS, SPANISH NO. 1, SHELLED, SOUTHEAST 1/	100 LB.	---	32.38	---	38.25	---	---
PEANUTS, SPANISH NO. 1, SHELLED, SOUTHWEST 1/	100 LB.	38.36	38.28	38.58	38.06	38.41	38.77
SOYBEANS, NO. 1, YELLOW, CHICAGO	BUSHEL	6.52	6.38	6.40	6.22	6.38	6.06
SOYBEANS, NO. 1, YELLOW, ILLINOIS COUNTRY SHIPPING POINTS	BUSHEL	6.56	6.52	6.53	6.36	6.42	6.07
SOYBEANS, UNITED STATES AVERAGE	BUSHEL	6.35	6.30	6.27	6.39	6.20	5.92
SUNFLOWER, UNITED STATES AVERAGE	CWT	9.47	9.49	9.18	8.76	8.39	7.45
OILMEALS (BULK)							
COTTONSEED MEAL, 41 PERCENT PROTEIN, MEMPHIS	SHORT TON	183.00	183.75	195.00	167.00	156.25	136.25
COTTONSEED MEAL, 41 PERCENT PROTEIN, ATLANTA	SHORT TON	197.40	204.60	218.10	187.20	178.80	156.75
COTTONSEED MEAL, 41 PERCENT PROTEIN, FORT WORTH	SHORT TON	188.00	196.25	211.70	194.50	171.25	148.75
FISH MEAL, 65 PERCENT PROTEIN, BAGGED, EAST COAST	SHORT TON	382.40	391.25	399.20	408.75	---	---
FISH MEAL, 65 PERCENT PROTEIN, BULK, LOS ANGELES	SHORT TON	382.40	391.25	399.20	408.75	---	---
LINSEED MEAL, 34 PERCENT PROTEIN, MINNEAPOLIS	SHORT TON	179.00	167.50	156.20	151.00	152.25	150.00
PEANUT MEAL, 50 PERCENT PROTEIN, F.O.B. SOUTHEASTERN MILLS	SHORT TON	---	---	209.30	193.50	181.25	168.75
SAFFLOWER MEAL, 20 PERCENT SOLVENT, SAN FRANCISCO	SHORT TON	69.80	74.00	---	---	---	---
SOYBEAN MEAL, 44 PERCENT PROTEIN, CHICAGO	SHORT TON	193.50	195.20	200.10	192.40	186.50	176.90
SOYBEAN MEAL, 44 PERCENT PROTEIN, DECATUR	SHORT TON	181.40	183.10	188.00	180.20	174.25	164.60
SOYBEAN MEAL, 44 PERCENT PROTEIN, ATLANTA	SHORT TON	196.60	202.60	210.80	199.70	195.00	192.00
SOYBEAN MEAL, 44 PERCENT PROTEIN, MEMPHIS	SHORT TON	109.10	190.60	193.70	186.40	181.10	173.00
SOYBEAN MEAL, 49-50 PERCENT PROTEIN, DECATUR	SHORT TON	197.80	197.40	205.20	194.80	189.25	180.40
SOYBEAN MEAL, 49-50 PERCENT PROTEIN, MEMPHIS	SHORT TON	206.80	205.90	213.80	206.40	200.00	190.60
SOYBEAN MEAL, 49-50 PERCENT PROTEIN, ATLANTA	SHORT TON	214.60	216.80	223.80	214.30	208.50	203.70
OTHER FEEDS							
CORN GLUTEN MEAL, 60 PERCENT PROTEIN, CHICAGO	SHORT TON	275.00	260.60	263.10	269.00	246.25	222.50
MEAT AND BONE MEAL, 50 PERCENT PROTEIN, CHICAGO	SHORT TON	234.00	231.25	227.50	224.00	241.25	247.50
UREA, 45 PERCENT N., FEED GRADE, BULK, OLVD EAST	SHORT TON	167.50	167.50	167.50	167.50	167.50	167.50

1/ THIS PRICE APPLIES TO PEANUTS FOR EDIBLE USES.

SOURCES: COMPILED FROM CHEMICAL MARKET REPORTER, WALL STREET JOURNAL, FEEDSTUFFS, REPORTS OF THE STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE, AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE.

U.S. Palm Oil Imports



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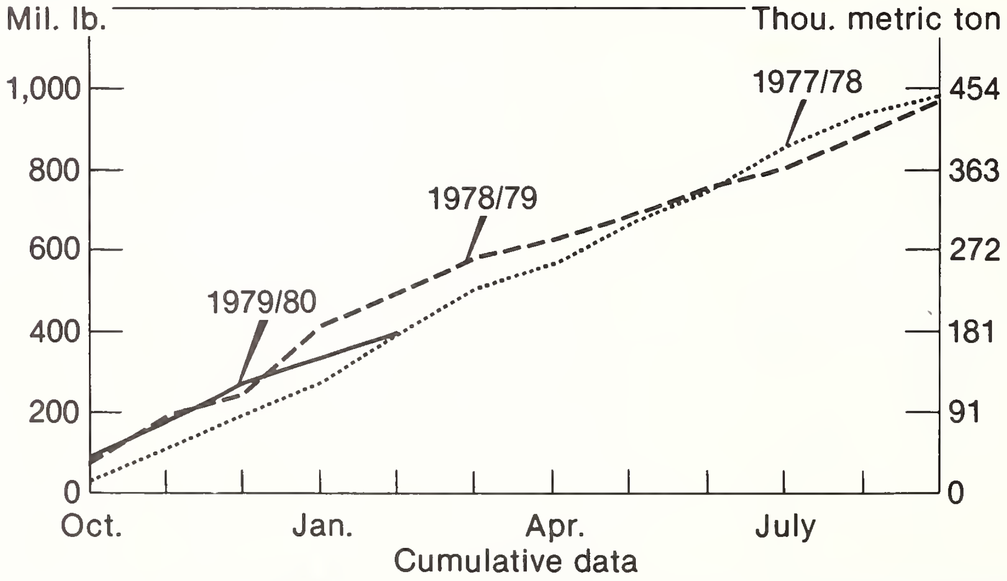
Neg. ESCS 2695-80 (3)

U.S. Coconut Oil Imports



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PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE ON FATS AND OILS

A copy of the following releases may be obtained from USDA, ESCS, Room 212, GHI Building, 500 12th St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250:

"U.S. Oilseeds Outlook," a speech by George W. Kromer at the 1980 Agricultural Outlook Conference, Washington, D.C., November 7, 1979.

"World Soybean Outlook," a speech by George W. Kromer before the American Farm Bureau Federation Annual Soybean Conference, Phoenix, Arizona, January 8, 1980.

"U.S. Fats and Oils Statistics, 1963-78," Statistical Bulletin 631, March 1980.

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